

DARING AND SUFFERING.

A HISTORY OF THE ANDREWS RAILROAD RAID INTO GEORGIA IN 1862.

The Most Heroic and Tragical Episode of the Civil War.

BY WILLIAM PITTENGER

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CHAPTER XXIV.

A DARING ESCAPE PLANNED.

From the very beginning of our imprisonment we had thought and planned about escape. A very hopeful scheme had been hatched at Chattanooga by the separation of the band when the twelve were sent to Knoxville. Andrews and Wollam had actually gotten outside the prison walls—the latter remaining at large for many days. How to escape was one topic of conversation which never lost its interest. We felt that if once more in the open air, our chance of reaching our lines in the clear October weather, and with the abundant supplies in the fields, would be far greater than in the spring. We went over all the errors committed on first leaving the train, and each gave all others the benefit of all the knowledge of geography he possessed.

But in many other respects we were less favorably situated now for an escape than we had ever been before. The distance was greater to be traversed, for Gen. Buell had been forced back almost to the Ohio river. Our own number was diminished by death. We were all weakened by more than six months of terrible imprisonment, and some of our best men were too sick to take a very active part in the struggle, while a strong guard was constantly on duty and we were in a strongly barred and locked upper room in the edge of a city which was almost in the center of the Confederacy.

But we resolved at every hazard to make an attempt if there should be the slightest intimation of an intention to bring us before another court martial. It was better to die on the bayonets of the guards than on the scaffold.

Long before this, when utterly wearied with captivity, we wrote a letter to Jefferson Davis—still preserved in the government archives—stating our case from our own point of view. This brought no response. More recently we wrote again to Gen. Bragg, commanding the department in which we were. This had been forwarded, step by step, to the president of the Confederacy, bringing from him a savage question as to why we had not all been executed like our comrades! This letter and its numerous endorsements are published in the War Records. We only knew of the danger it indicated at the time indirectly. Our guard was strengthened; the jailer was overheard by a prisoner in another room saying: "Those Ohio men will soon all be hung!"

The commander of the post, Col. Lee, visited us and asked of us almost the same question. We asked, as to the difference between our case and that of our comrades, and urged great vigilance on the guards. These things convinced us that our only chance of life was by taking the matter in our own hands. One plan proposed was to try to get out secretly, at night, by sawing off the bars of our windows and lowering ourselves, one by one, to the ground. The fatal objections to it were that it required us to wait a dark night, and even then it was scarcely possible that more than one or two would get out before an alarm was given. I had no hope from it.

But the other plan could not fail if every man did his exact duty, and we were now so well acquainted that we had perfect confidence in each other. It was simply to attack our foes in broad daylight. When our food was brought in, the afternoon, and the door opened, we could rush out, seizing and holding perfectly quiet the jailer and his assistant, threatening them with death if they moved, unlocking all the doors so that we might have the assistance of all the prisoners, and then charge upon the seven soldiers on duty, dispossessing them of their arms. In the first rush and if this was done without noise or alarm, march them up into our room and get them there. It was not likely, however, that we would be able to keep every thing quiet enough for this; in which case we were to rush as soon as an alarm was raised, for we knew that there was a strong reserve close by, and did not feel able to reckon with any more than the seven rebels on hand.

In such an attack, the element of time and exact planning of every man's work so that there is no confusion and hesitation, are of vital importance. We arranged with the utmost secrecy. Capt. Fry was to begin the movement, for he was the oldest, and we gave him the post of honor. I was to stand by and help him with the jailer and the watchman. If the latter was on hand, as he usually was, I was to give him this place from the corner view that with my poor eyes I would be of more service in a scuffle in the hall than in the glaring light outside. Then Bufum, who was as agile as a cat, was to snatch the keys and, waiting for nothing else, to open all the doors above. There were three, and the fitting of keys from the bank under such excitement was likely to make this take some time. I think it was about five minutes before a desirable effect. It was desirable to have all the prisoners released if only to distract the pursuit. All the other were arranged into two lines with leaders, to slip down the stairway at the proper time and break out on the guards at the front and rear doors simultaneously. Then quickness, courage and desperation were to be added against loaded muskets and bayonets, and the issue left to the God of battles.

We had also chosen our weapons and routes. We were to travel in pairs and in every direction. Capt. Fry was to be my partner and all the rest were to be as I was fortunate, for he would be at home in the Cumberland mountains, toward which we were to journey. The intended course was marked out for each couple and everything done to forward the movement on which we believed depended our last chance of escaping the gallows. We did not forget to make most earnest supplications in prayer, and to vow, in the old time manner, that we would render faithful service to the Lord of Hosts if he would aid us in this great emergency.

It was afternoon when we received the intelligence which determined our action and we could not very well be ready to start that day. So the work was set for the following afternoon. We packed our shoes as well as we could, and made cloth moccasins to protect our feet, for many shoes were worn out. We gave messages to each other beginning in the form, "If you get out and I do not," for we "If" you tell who would be the fortunate

ones in the effort, or how many might fall. We had a strong conviction of success, but whether seven guards would allow their muskets to be taken without using bullet or bayonet against some of their assailants with fatal effect, seemed more than doubtful. I have made ready for battle more than once, but never had so deep and solemn a realization of the uncertainty of the issue as on this occasion.

CHAPTER XXV
THE ATTEMPT.

The last night that we ever spent together was a very quiet one. We sung but little—only the usual number of hymns in our worship. But we talked late and thoughtfully. We were never all to meet again in this world, and the shadow of the separation was already upon us.

The next day was long and tedious. All our usual exercises had lost their zest, and we could do little but discuss in low tones the coming effort. We would not risk an attack in the morning, for that would have given our enemies all day to search for us. It was far better to wait for evening, even if the day seemed well nigh endless. Slowly the sun rose up, reached the meridian and disappeared behind the jail. We watched the shadow slowly moving up the hill opposite our window till it had well nigh reached the line on the summit that usually marked our supper time. The hour was come! We shook hands with a strong, lingering clasp, for we knew not how many of us might be cold in death before the stars came out. Capt. Fry, who was tender hearted as a child, wept at the parting. He had two coats, and as he had immediate use for one only he loaned the other to me. It was a wonderful boon, for I was nearly destitute of clothing. Everything that we felt ought to be taken we secured about us, so as not to be in the way of the coming struggle. We still had on hand a lot of books belonging to Rev. George MacDonell, who had sent them in not long before. We had not dared to return them for fear of arousing suspicion, and I carefully piled them in the corner and wrote him a note thanking him for the use of them.

At length the noise of shuffling feet and the voices of the colored women who carried in our provision was heard in the hall—a sound always welcome, for we were hungry enough to make the coming of our miserable dinner a great event. The door was unlocked—only one was kept fastened in the daytime now—our food was handed in and the door locked as usual, while the company moved on to give rations to the other prisoners.

Again we heard the shuffling feet in the hall as the waiters returned. For a moment I felt a sharp, knife-like pang shoot to my heart. So keen was it that I thought for a moment that my physical strength was about to fail in this time of sore need—something that had never happened or even been feared before, for always in the presence of danger I had possessed more than usual power. But in an instant it passed away, and I looked about to see if all were at their post. A glance was enough to show that there would be no flinching. The men looked pale, but their teeth were firmly set, and they were leaning slightly forward like a horse straining on the bridle. If there was any fear it was that they would strike even too soon. As for Capt. Fry, whom I had seen weeping a few moments before, he was perfectly calm and his face wore a pleasant smile.

As the jailer unlocked and opened the door for the bread pans to be passed out, Fry stepped forward in such a manner that it could not be closed, and said very quietly as if it were the most natural thing in the world:

"A pleasant evening, Mr. Turner."

We had no thought of hurting the old man if it could possibly be avoided, and hoped to frighten him into surrendering and giving up the keys without any alarm. "Yes, rather pleasant," responded he in a dazed and bewildered manner. He could not understand what Fry had come out there for.

The action of the next few moments was so quick and under such a fever of excitement that accounts of both words and deeds vary widely. I have reconciled them as far as I can, not always following my own recollections when the preponderance of evidence is strongly against me.

"We are going to take a little walk this evening—we are going out of here," continued Fry, standing close to him, and looking in his eye to see the first symptom of a motion. I was by his side equally watchful. There was no fear of an alarm being given by the colored women. They were frightened nearly white, but were our friends, and had enough of their wits about them to remain silent.

Turner seemed undecided. "How about the guards?" he said in a feeble tone. We were nearly all in the entry now, for there had been a slow almost unconscious edging forward, and half a dozen low, quick voices answered, "We'll attend to the guard, Mr. Turner."

"Well, you can go then," he said trembling, while his face seemed to grow even whiter, for our looks were not pleasant. "Well, give us the keys, then, and you'll not be hurt," said Fry, while Bufum reached out his hand to take them.

The action seemed to rouse Turner like an electric spark. "You can't do that," he said, and then sprang back, and opened his mouth in the cry, "Guards!" when my hand closed over his mouth and stifled the incipient alarm. It was scarcely fair, but in a moment the three of us were upon him. Fry had clasped him round the body and arms in no gentle embrace, Bufum had wrenched away his keys, and as if his life depended upon it, while my hand had effectively stopped all noise. He bit my finger with all his might, but the teeth were not sharp enough to do any real injury, and the other hands were gliding down stairs.

Bufum unlocked all the doors easily till he came to the last one, in which were the four Union soldiers and the rebel deserter. Not one in the other rooms dared come forth! But the deserter was intensely anxious. He encouraged Bufum, saying, "Don't hurry, it will come in a moment." Finally it yielded, and the poor fellow lunged himself out like a shot from a cannon and was soon in the front of the flight, but the four others remained inside.

One of the points about which there is a little difference of opinion among us is whether the attack on the guard below was not a few seconds too quick—a most natural error under the circumstances. If the doors could have been first unlocked, and all who were willing to go

not be delayed, and it was made with surprising boldness and success.

Porter and Bensinger led at the back door. The former grabbed the gun of a guard that stood near, and jerked so hard that the guard, suddenly letting go, Porter fell flat, but was on his feet in a moment. Bensinger caught the sentinel who was disarmed and held him perfectly quiet. Another enemy was in the corner of the yard, and seeing the rush, brought his gun up, but before he could take aim Porter's musket had covered him, and he was emphatically and briefly warned that any movement would forfeit his life. The third guard in the back yard was at once overpowered and knocked down, though not seriously injured, and in a moment the victory was completely won in this quarter. It was time, for matters had not gone as well in the front yard.

Knight and Brown went down the stairway as softly as cats, but the passage behind them was filled for a little time with those who were to make the attack at the back door, which left them without support, two men against four, and the latter armed. But they did not for a mo-



SEIZING THE GUARD.

ment hesitate, though the guards were, unfortunately, not near the door. Knight darted on the nearest, who was by the fence, and as he was bringing the gun down to a charge, Knight seized it with his left hand and struck its owner so powerfully with his right that the gun was instantly released. Brown had dealt with another in an effective manner, and reinforcements for the prisoners were now coming; but two other guards, who were close to the gate, instead of standing their ground, ran out and raised a great outcry. Wilson, Dorsey and others threw some loose bricks, which happened to be handy, after them, and prepared to charge out through the gate, when Knight heard the running of the reserve guard up the road, and, flinging away his musket, gave the word, "Hurry, we've got to get out of this!" then, hurrying through the hall and down to the lower corner of the yard, was in a moment to the top of the fence, being the first over, but was closely followed by the others. The fence was nine or ten feet high and was no slight obstacle, but it was soon passed and then followed a most desperate and exciting chase.

All of this took but a moment. The negro waiters had kept perfectly quiet, looking on the proceedings with the greatest interest, and only beginning to scream when the noise outside convinced them that they might as well contribute their share. Bufum had just succeeded in opening the last door, and flinging it wide with an impatient "There, now," when the thrilling outcry from below warned him that his own departure must be no longer delayed. Fry and myself had been engaged in securing the jailer, who, though old, was powerful, and fought vigorously, but had not finished when we were warned by the uproar that all thought of a quiet departure was at an end, and that there was no longer a motive in holding on to Turner. We all rushed down stairs as best we could, well knowing that we would now be last in the flight, which was not the post of safety. The deserter passed us all like a tiger on the leap—I never saw such speed in a narrow place—and getting to the back door found two guards awaiting him with bayonets at the charge. He seized one in each hand, cutting himself severely, but flinging them aside so forcibly that the men were very nearly overthrown, and then with the same swiftness continued over the fence and on to the woods, soon being in advance of all the fugitives. I learned that he escaped to Washington, but months after returning south secretly to visit his family, was captured, recognized and hanged.

[To be continued.]

Courts of Conciliation.

In Norway a court of conciliation, consisting of two judges, is established in every city and in every county district or settlement looking at least twenty families or households. The judges are by the law required to be "good men" and must be residents of their respective jurisdictions. They are elected by the people for a term of three years. The office is considered a non-political one, and is elected only the best men to fill it has become a custom as valid as law. As a rule only men of mature years, independent and with excellent standing in the community are chosen.

The jurisdiction of the courts does not extend beyond civil causes. When a party intends to sue another party on any civil matter the first thing to do is to summon the adversary before the proper court of conciliation. This court holds sessions once a week in cities, and once a month in country districts. Three days' notice must be given in the cities, and from six days to eight weeks in the country districts. Lawyers are excluded. The parties meet in person; if they have lawful excuse they may be represented by some of their kin or household. The presiding judge reads the summons, and the complainant states his case and presents what evidence he thinks necessary and sufficient. Then the court requests the summoned party to answer the complaint. When both sides have been heard, the judges state what in their judgment would be a fair and equitable settlement of the matter, and request the parties to consider the uncertainty and great cost of a trial. In most cases the parties, after some deliberation, in the presence of the judges, come to the conclusion that it will be best to effect a settlement. The agreement is recorded, each pays a fee of twenty-five cents, and they leave the court as reconciled as friends, and with a record of their agreement that has the force of a final, unimpeachable judgment. That is the end of the cause if the sheriff is not called upon to enforce the agreement, which may be done by the levy of an execution.

If the parties do not agree to agree the court of conciliation certifies to that effect, and the complainant may take the case before the court having power to try and determine causes.—Cor. Minneapolis Tribune.

ONE MILLION AND A HALF.

BROADWAY, NEW YORK, HAS AN EXTENSIVE ILLUMINATION.

One Fireman Fatally and Several Seriously Injured by a Falling Wall—More Than a Dozen Firms Suffer Losses—A \$125,000 Blaze at Peoria—Other Fires.

New York, Jan. 31.—Broadway was visited at 5:45 this morning by the most disastrous fire that has occurred on that great thoroughfare for fifteen years. In a short time four immense business houses were destroyed and others seriously damaged. A general alarm was sounded. The total loss is estimated at \$1,500,000.

The fire was discovered by a policeman in the basement of Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, occupied by Henry Rogers. The flames made rapid progress, eating their way to the roof within a few minutes and driving the fire ladders to adjoining buildings for safety. They saw that the structure was doomed and immediately turned their attention to the surrounding property.

Flames were seen to issue from No. 551 Broadway. A few minutes afterward a terrific explosion occurred, followed by a shower of bricks and iron which fell into the street. Assistant fireman Reilly was caught under the bulk of the falling debris and hurt. Chief Shay had a narrow escape. A piece of iron weighing at least 150 pounds fell at his feet. Several chiefs of battalions standing around him had narrow escapes from falling missiles. A number of firemen, however, received trifling injuries.

Soon No. 547 began to burn. At 8 o'clock this building was a mass of flames from cellar to roof, and the upper floors of No. 545 were burning, but the flames had been checked at No. 553, and in the rear of the burning buildings which are Nos. 116, 118, 120, 122 and 124 Mercer street, the flames were kept from spreading to the buildings on the opposite side of the street.

The interior of the double building No. 549 and 551 Broadway was like a glowing furnace; and the iron front had bulged dreadfully the firemen were ordered to stand clear. A few moments after the entire front came down with a crash. From this point on the firemen slowly but surely gained headway on the flames and at 8 o'clock, a little more than two hours after its breaking out, the fire was fully under control.

The firms who lose by the fire are as follows: Robertson & Kaufman, trimmings; P. K. Lucas, lace; Stern, Falk & Company, clothing; M. Kaemper, linings; F. Bianchi, feathers and flowers; Henry Rogers, fancy goods; J. S. Sibley & Company, clothing; Veith & Nelson, fancy goods; C. A. Yost, clothing; Martinson & Company, clothing; Jerkowski & Ernst, clothing; Mitchell & Picard, clothing; Louis Metzger, importer.

Peoria's Chamber of Commerce. PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 31.—The chamber of commerce buildings was burned out last night, the two upper stories being completely destroyed. Joseph Smith and John Becker, firemen, were badly injured. The buildings cost \$20,000 and were insured for \$40,000. The telephone offices on the ground floor were flooded with water. The total loss will aggregate \$125,000.

Caught in Blankets.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—The lodgers in Gilmore's colored lodging house, at No. 86 East Front street, had a narrow escape from death Sunday night. Fire broke out in one of the rooms, and, escape being cut off, several persons had to drop from the third story window. They were caught in blankets, however, and their injuries not serious.

Pittsburg Loses \$300,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 31.—A fire originated in the four-story building of C. G. Hussey, No. 41 Fifth avenue, occupied by Uring & Sons, and several other firms, yesterday morning, and after eight hours' fierce burning was quenched. The loss will reach \$300,000. Two men asleep in the top story had narrow escapes from death.

Hospital Burned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The hospital for the maimed and crippled, Lexington avenue and Forty-second street, New York city, was damaged by fire last night. All the cripples were rescued, but Mary Donnelly, a cook, suffocated.

THE FISHERY TROUBLES.

Canada Thinks a Satisfactory Settlement Impossible.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The Sun's Ottawa, Ont., special says:

A meeting of the cabinet was held on Saturday to consider reports received from the Canadian commissioners attending the Washington convention. The correspondent of the Sun has unquestionable authority for saying that, as matters now stand before the commission, the Dominion government deem a satisfactory, or, in fact, any settlement of the fishery side of the negotiations beyond possibility. Their only hope being that the result of the convention may lead up to a broader basis upon which all questions in dispute between the Dominion and the United States may be amicably settled and a satisfactory arrangement for extended trade relations between the two countries arrived at.

A number of the cabinet said to the correspondent that it was evident that without entering into commercial and trade negotiations the United States had nothing to offer, except free markets to Canadian fish, as an equivalent in return for the concession they are demanding of Canada. The right to fish in United States waters was practically of no use to Canadian fishermen, who would not avail themselves of the privilege if it were accorded them. The idea of effecting any arrangement for the settlement of the fishery question, as an independent issue, has been practically abandoned. The Dominion government being unwilling to concede the demands of the United States unless the markets of that country are thrown open to the Canadian fisheries.

The government contend, in view of developments at Washington within the past few days, that a settlement of the fishery question "can now be reached only as a factor in the negotiation and completion of an arrangement by which commercial and trade relations between the two countries beyond their present restricted limits would be accomplished."

It is comparatively easy to forgive an offense, but most people, after doing that, conscientiously refrain from forgetting it. "I am sorry to forgive her, as I wish to be forgiven," said a woman who had violently quarreled with her husband. "I lay up nothing, and I am so constituted like a cat, and if I had my spirit, I should be as present as before. I wouldn't trust her as I used to, and as for speaking to her, I wouldn't lower my self to that! But I don't believe in treating up with, and so I've forgiven her for all the wickedness she's tried to compass against me. She didn't succeed in it, and she never will succeed, for I'll keep my eye on her, and outwit her at every turn. And if it ever comes in my way to do her a favor, she may whistle for it!"—Youths' Companion.

Frenchman Not on Their Wits.

The Frenchman cares little to contest in anything where mere muscular ability is at an advantage, says a Parisian visitor. He pursues sport as he does art—striving to develop its fine points, aiming to become expert and admiring only the skill that may be attained in the exercise. We have no such thing as a national game, nothing that approaches to your baseball, or polo, or the English cricket. Sport with us means, as a rule, horse racing, and undoubtedly our jockeys, of whom we think highly, would compare favorably with the best that this country knows. The exercise that really occupies our attention as a national institution is fencing, and that probably arises from the military character of the national life. Much of the energy that the American youth puts into play and physical contests is absorbed by the government in recruiting the army. Here the boys of the village have to provide their own amusements, their own exercises, and have to depend upon themselves for acquiring the discipline that is so essential to really successful sport. With us the government provides the exercise and the discipline, and if the young man can get any amusement out of it so much the better for them. It is the next war that is always uppermost in every Frenchman's mind.—New York Cor. Philadelphia Times.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Wheat finds a ready local market at 85 cents.

Six persons have been sent to the county infirmary this week.

The C. Y. M. A. netted eighty dollars by their recent entertainment.

The Rev. A. A. Breese and wife, of Wooster, are visiting Mrs. J. M. Jarvis.

The ladies of St. Timothy's church expect to give one of their famous suppers before lent.

W. E. Grove will move from this city to go into the hotel business with his father, in Pennsylvania.

Alonzo McDougal, who has been living in Philadelphia for several years, has come back to Massillon.

George Werling was married to Marilla McKay, both of Massillon, by a Canton justice yesterday.

Superintendent E. A. Jones will lecture on "Home and the School," in Uniontown, next Saturday evening.

There are sixty-eight office holders having a residence in No-walk, from a congressman down to assessor.

The soldiers' relief fund money is now in the hands of Treasurer Shafer, and orders may be presented at once.

James Reed, of West Brookfield, slipped on the ice Saturday night, fell and broke his leg. Dr. Gardner is attending him.

Why does little Louisville wish to lay aside its euphonious and suggestive name, to take up the plebeian commonplace, "Oval City?"

Licenses to wed have been issued to Eldon E. Hartzell and Mary J. Shidler, Bethlehem; Harvey Hoffman and Mary Miller, Paris.

A leap year party assailed the city of Canton last night, and after eating a hearty supper, and having a good time, came home again.

William Eyster, the Canton bicyclist, well known in this city, has eloped with Mrs. Peter Miller, who is the daughter of D. P. Texter, of Genoa.

Ten couples, with an orchestra, went in sleighs to Navarre Monday night, and after a big supper at the Reed House, spent the evening dancing.

Mr. Will Smith drove in Saturday evening and took a large sled load of young Methodists to his home in the country, and feasted them in grand style.

A good many people, who may read that co-education has been abolished at Adelbert college, are reminded of the man who cut off his nose to spite his face.

The Knights of Labor as an organization, desire to disclaim any responsibility for the request made to Russell & Co. recently, for semi-monthly payments.

John Paul, jr., seduction. Pleading guilty to bastardy and sentenced yesterday to pay a fine of \$600 and three months in jail. Mattie Brannan plaintiff. The seduction case is still pending.—Canton Democrat.

Prof. Proctor, who is to lecture on February 8, is one of the foremost astronomers of the world, and is as much at home on the lecture platform as he is easy in the use of his pen.

A large party of young people drove over from Canton last night and were pleasantly entertained at the home of Dr. Royer. After supper they tripped the light fantastic until the wee sma' hours.

The Mr. and Mrs. Kates, who desire to appear in Massillon sometime during February, do not give physical manifestations. Mr. Kates lectures, and Mrs. Kates gives tests in psychometry and clairvoyance.

Mrs. Barbara Limbach, of Navarre, seeks to be divorced from her husband, Frank Limbach, alleging desertion. The unhappy couple had not been married more than fifteen months, until Frank disappeared, never to return.

In the yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, while Mr. Cleave Segner was coupling cars, last Saturday, a pin broke and flew into his face, breaking his nose. After striking him the iron dropped ten feet distant. His face is badly disfigured, and he will be disabled for some time.

After a merry sleigh ride of Canton young people to Massillon, on Saturday evening, the Delta Gamma girls entertained the young gentlemen of the party with an oyster supper, dancing, etc., at the Hotel Conrad. The happy party returned in the small hours of the morning, pronouncing leap year parties a great success.—Canton Repository.

The fourth of the Hotel Conrad series of dancing parties was attended by comparatively few Friday night, but the lack in number was equalized by the zest with which everybody entered into the occasion. Those present from abroad were: Miss Klein, of Cleveland; Miss Mollie Long, of Akron; and Mr. Karl F. Miller, of Pittsburg.

A theft occurred at C. F. Von Kane's jewelry store last Monday, concerning which nothing has been said, as it was hoped that some clue might be found. A gold watch, valued at \$70, belonging to Ed. Pille was taken by some one from the work bench. It is an Elgin movement, No. 2,144,299, in a hunting case No. 16,303. It had been left to be engraved.

The date for Dr. James' Hedley's lecture has been postponed and arrangements have been made for Prof. R. A. Proctor, the astronomer, to lecture on "Volcanoes," on Wednesday evening, February 8. This lecture is one on the People's Course.

The word has been given that Massillon must have a Democratic organization, probably to be modeled after that of the remarkably successful Young Men's Democratic Club of Canton. A meeting is to be held next week to take action. When will the Republicans, who have talked so much of forming a club, succeed in doing something?

The Ohio State Board of Health reports diphtheria reported at Harbor, New Washington, Duncan's Falls, Warren Pleasant Bend, West Farmington, Blakeslee, Blanchester and Columbus. Typhoid fever at Columbus Grove, Rio Grande, Sandusky, Madisonville, Sedalia, West Milton and Westminster. Scarlet fever at Martin's Ferry, Columbus, Ludlow Falls, Paulding, and Conneaut. Measles at 10 places; 75 cases at Canfield, 40 or 50 at Warren. Smallpox reported at Oakley, Hamilton county.

About 10 o'clock Wednesday, while the men at the West Massillon coal mine were at work, the roof of one of the entries gave way. All the men succeeded in getting out of the way of the falling roof except Frank Barkheimer, who was struck on the back by a large piece of slate, receiving severe injuries. Mr. Barkheimer was taken to his home, in Petersburg, and a physician summoned. While his injuries are not considered dangerous, he will be confined to the house for some time.

Mr. M. Gunkel, the representative of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, which furnishes the talent for the People's Lecture Course, and which controls nothing but attractions of the very best kind, is in the city trying to arrange for the appearance of the Royal Spanish Troubadours. The ladies appear in holiday attire, the predominating colors being red and yellow, and wear the national mantilla. The men wear an attractive Spanish costume, and they all play upon the mandolin or guitar. Should an engagement be made, the public will be fully informed.

A New Candidate for Mayor.

The friends of Mr. E. B. Lieghley, have been suggesting him as a Republican candidate for mayor, and should he come out the situation will be still more complicated, though at the same time there will be excellent material from which to select a nominee.

He Will Resign.

Chief Phil Hess, of the fire department, has announced his intention of giving his resignation to the city council at the meeting following the one to be held to-morrow night. His term will not expire until June. He assigns no especial reason for his remarkable course in throwing up an office for which a munificent salary is paid. Henry Lantz is mentioned as being a possible successor.

Mayor's Court.

Batty Baish, an East Cleveland saw mill man, got drunk Monday night, and deposited five dollars with the mayor, as surety for his reappearance Tuesday afternoon. But afternoon came and no Batty. He had disappeared.

Ether N. Arnold gleaded guilty and paid \$6.10 for being drunk and disorderly in the den owned by "Matches" on South Erie street.

A Joke Not a Joke.

A paragraph in yesterday's issue referred to the fines imposed in the mayor's court upon "Pat Burke" and "John Williams" for drunkenness. The information was obtained by telephone, and was not accompanied by a saving clause explaining that these were the names assumed by men whose identity is unknown. It is of frequent occurrence for men to furnish false names in such instances, and when the information of the disposal of these cases was sent over the wire, reference to this fact was carefully omitted. As the rightful owners of these patronymies are well known, it is unnecessary to add that they were not intended. The INDEPENDENT never indulges in practical jokes, and it is very sorry that a misunderstanding was possible through its instrumentality.

OPPOSED TO AN INCREASE

John McBride on the Scale of Prices.

In his address before the Ohio Miners' Association at Columbus, John McBride declared himself to be opposed to any demand on the part of the miners for an increase in the scale of prices, at least while there are mines which do not yet pay according to the Columbus figures. To demand higher prices, he said, would be suicidal. He stated that the operator could afford to pay the present scale rates, but to increase them would only add the miners' present disadvantages, as it would give to the non-scale paying mines more work. "We want fair treatment at the hands of our employers, and we should willingly extend the same to them. As long as we are unable to compel the payment of relative rates in other districts, the price should remain where it now is."

A Timely Poem—The Ground Hog.

The ground-hog he groaned, when the ground-hog he saw,
That according to logical ground-hog law,
'Twas his fate again into his hole to draw,
And wait six weeks for another thaw.

Tariff Discussion in Tascara was.

On last Monday evening Myers, school house was crowded to its utmost capacity to hear the discussion of the question, "Resolved, That the position of the Republican party on the tariff is better suited to the prosperity of the country than that of the Democracy." The affirmative was opened by Harvey Smith, closely followed by Lee Barnabas and J. W. Eggert; the negative was opened by Edson Oberlin, followed by Peter Schaulis and C. A. Krieger. Several of the opponents became heated during the discussion, as they always do, although all were pleased who were there. A joint discussion will be held at the same place in the near future, between Harvey Smith and Edson Oberlin.

ON MONDAY MORNING

The Letter Carriers Will Begin Their Round.

In brand new uniforms, set off with the brightest possible buttons, the mail carriers began work this morning. That is they are looking over their routes, taking the names and places of residence of the people whom they will serve. Carrier Young takes the outskirts of the city with his cart, carrier Rink will take charge of a large part of the residence portion of the city on the east side, and carrier Keenhan will have the business and manufacturing quarters. The following card from postmaster Howells, is of considerable importance:

Mr. Editor:—I now expect that the free delivery service will be commenced next Monday. One delivery will be made each day, and two to a certain portion of the city. It is advisable for persons to have their mail addressed to the street and number of their residence, and all persons or firms not wishing their mail delivered, should leave notice at the postoffice. A. HOWELLS, P. M.

CENTENNIAL AID SOCIETY.

Steps at Last Taken to Organize One.

According to agreement, after the adjournment of the Horticultural Society in Canton, Wednesday afternoon, those present resolved themselves into a meeting for the purpose of furthering the organization of the Stark County Centennial Society, having for its object the representation of this county at the coming State centennial.

Mr. Pontius acted as chairman, and J. F. Niesz secretary. There was a long and rather dreary discussion as to the propriety of their effecting a permanent organization, and after a parliamentary battle, without the observance of parliamentary rules, it was resolved that the secretary and the directors of the Agricultural Society be constituted a committee, to take in charge a meeting to be held in the city hall, Canton, February 15th, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization.

THE COUNTY CAPITAL.

The Pleas of Prisoners Monday.

Court opened in Canton Monday morning, Judge Pease presiding. The following are the pleas, charges and dates for trial: Theodore Schonberger, not guilty; burglary; February 6. George Essner, not guilty; burglary; February 7. Michael Kelly, not guilty; larceny; February 6. Frank Artz and George Frederick, not guilty; burglary and larceny; February 7. Henry Doup, not guilty; assault and battery; February 9. Wm. Haak, not guilty; selling liquor to minors; February 9. Richard Bowen, not guilty; assault and battery; February 9. Frank Ames, guilty; petit larceny; sentence deferred. John Paul, jr., not guilty; seduction; February 9. Henry Newstetter, not guilty; obtaining signature to a note under false pretenses; February 10. John Armfield, not guilty; grand larceny; February 8. Robert Reynolds, not guilty; assault; February 10. Peter Clemens, not guilty; receiving stolen goods. James and Jesse Dine and John Loutzenheiser, first two guilty, third not guilty; assault and battery; sentence deferred. Anna and C. A. Leonard, not guilty; selling liquor to minors. William Pollock and John Williams, not guilty; carrying concealed weapons, and pointing revolvers. Irwin Winger, keeping gambling rooms.

THE OHIO SHIP CANAL.

The First Step Taken Towards It.

A Cleveland Leader special from Columbus says: "There are many people who look upon the scheme to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio river by means of a ship canal as entirely practicable. To arouse interest in the project, Senator Mortley this afternoon offered a Senate joint resolution, earnestly requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to take such action as will result in the passage of a resolution directing to be made an estimate and survey of the Muskingum river from the city of Zanesville to the Ohio canal, and from thence to the city of Cleveland, O., for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of having it made into a ship canal. The resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote, and will probably go through the House to-morrow under suspension of the rules."

Dr. Simonsen.

Dr. Simonsen is not a corn doctor. He is a skilled chiropodist. One who has not visited him can form no conception of the relief which his absolutely painless operations give. Call upon him at the Hotel Conrad.

Call and see the great bargains, at Ellery's new 5 and 10 cent store, No. 19 Erie street.

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the Society World.

Mr. C. M. Giddings is in Dayton.

Mrs. W. H. Kreiter is visiting in Canal Dover.

Mr. Frank Crone has started out on his Eastern trip.

Mr. Charles Tinkler is again able to be about, at his usual duties.

Mrs. J. W. McClymonds and Miss Alice Spahr are in Cleveland.

Mr. H. H. Hull and daughter Mary, of Cleveland, spent Sunday in Massillon.

Miss Kate Axel, of Ashland, O., spent last week with her sister, Mrs. Jacob Wist.

Harry and Harry Trump and George Meyer, of Canton, were in the city, Sunday.

Mrs. A. Moran left Monday for Salineville to live in the future with her mother.

Mrs. Flora Talbert and William Bressler, both of Canton, are the guests of Miss Taylor.

The Rev. E. L. Kemp, of St. Timothy's church, is attending the central convention at Steubenville.

Miss Nellie Wise and Miss Ethel Henderson, of Canton, have returned after a short visit in this city.

Mr. Charles Crone has returned from Pittsburg, having completed a course at the Iron City college.

Mrs. H. H. Gaddis and daughter, of West Brookfield, are very ill with diphtheria. Dr. Gardner is in attendance.

William Critchfield, of Orrville, is visiting at the residence of Amos Critchfield, corner of East and Cherry streets.

Mrs. Daniel Heuperly was called to Wadsworth, O., Monday, on account of the illness of her sister, Mrs. Mary Kramer.

Mr. Clifford Wolf, of Evansburg, Coshocton county, after a week's visit with friends in this city and vicinity, returned home Wednesday.

Mrs. Richard Kelley, of South Bend, Ind., is visiting her brother and sister, Mr. H. C. Baer and Mrs. Belle Cannon, at 120 East Tremont street.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Twaddle, of Clarksfield, and Mr. Nola Lee, of East Clarksfield, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kellogg, have returned.

Mr. A. W. Baxter left, Sunday evening, for Hartford, Conn. From there he goes to Port Jervis, N. J., and Yonkers, N. Y., on business for Russell & Co., to be gone for two or three months.

Messrs. Adam Clayman and Harvey Samaan have gone to Richmond, Ind., to superintend the erection of two bridges, built by the Massillon Bridge Company, about seven miles apart.

On last Tuesday a quiet wedding took place at St. Mary's Catholic church, in West Brookfield, the contracting parties being John Dagus, of Navarre, and Anna Danilheimer, of Brookfield. It was a quiet affair, only a few of the neighbors being present.

The Hon. George W. Wilhelm, Stark county's legislator, came up from Columbus on Saturday. Physically, he looked vigorous, and mentally he shines like his brand new silk hat. He came not empty-handed either, for he left the State auditor's report in THE INDEPENDENT office, for which it is extremely thankful.

Mr. J. V. Lawler, the editor of the Chronicle and the postmaster at Carrollton, was in the city this morning, for the purpose of examining the postoffice boxes, which will be discarded by Postmaster Howells as soon as the free delivery is inaugurated. Mr. Lawler is a son-in-law of Mr. A. McGregor, of the Canton Democrat, and when he assumed the editorial harness, rejoiced in being the youngest editor in Ohio.

President John McBride is in Pittsburg. He, with Christ Evans, for the miners, Oscar Townsend and O. E. Chapman, for the operators, will represent Ohio in the conference, which will be held previous to the national convention of miners and operators. Similar committees from all the coal producing States, will meet before this committee to arrange a wage scale, and settle other matters, their reports to be adopted or rejected by the convention.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD offered and no question asked for the return of the gold watch taken from off the work bench in my jewelry store on W. Main street Monday, Jan. 26. C. F. YORKER.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Joseph Grapewine is announced as a candidate for Mayor, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

T. H. Seaman is announced as a candidate for mayor, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

GREAT DISSOLUTION SALE!

\$30,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS

Will be slaughtered. Every dollar's worth of goods

MUST BE SOLD BY MARCH 1st.

We are positively going out of business. Now is your time to get the bargains in Cloaks, Shawls, Blankets, Underwear, Flannels, Dress Goods, Table Linen and Shirtings. Now is the time to get bargains on every thing that is kept in a first class dry goods store.

WE HAVE MADE PRICES

That will astonish you. Call and get our prices before you purchase elsewhere.

This sale will commence on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.

SIEBOLD & CRONE.

H. C. BROWN.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

Low Rates. Reliable Companies.

Losses Promptly Paid.

Warwick Block, - - Over Postoffice.

COLEMAN,

THE RELIABLE JEWELER,

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber

Shell and Zylonite Frames.

WE CAN SUIT YOU.

Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens

Musical Instruments, Etc.

COLEMAN'S, 5 Erie Street.

Save the Children. They are especially liable to sudden

Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough,

etc. We guarantee Acker's English

Remedy a positive cure. It saves

hours of anxious watching. Sold by

Sold by W. H. McCall & Co.

CORNS.

DR. L. SIMONSEN, the Chiropodist, of

New York, is now at the Hotel Conrad,

Room No. 32. All work on the feet permanently guaranteed.

Hard and Soft Corns between and

the top of the toes and on the soles of the

feet, soft and Hard Bunions, Ingrowing

Nails, or any other ailment, permanently

cured without the slightest pain or bleeding.

No acid or medicines used.

Plenty of references. Don't fail to see

him. Instant relief given. Can wear

boots or shoes at once, and with comfort.

WANTED

SALESMAN to sell nursery stock. Steady work.

Prompt pay. Easy selling specialties. Outfit

free. Write for terms.

G. S. WALES, Rochester, N. Y.

Down they Go to the Bottom Notch until all are Sold.

DO NOT DELAY ONE MINUTE.

Come and see the finest and latest styles of Carriages and Buggies

ever shown in the city, and will be sold cheap, regardless of the advanced

price of Axles, Wheels and Springs. Call and see my "EMPRESS" Car-

riage. It is a beauty.

Sleighs cheaper than anywhere in the city.

GEO. L. MORSE, 56 SOUTH ERIE ST., MASSILLON, O.

Booming Trade in Carpets at

RICKS'

Because we have just the

Nicest Assortment of

STYLES.

Just think of it—Shilling a yard for car-

pet, up to the finest carpets.

All We Ask Is,

Come and see our goods, they talk for

themselves.

OUR CURTAINS AND SCRIMS

Are very cheap at

RICKS'.

R. A. PINN,

Real Estate Dealer,

Attorney-at-Law,

U. S. Pension Att'y.

I keep on hand all kinds of pension

blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds

of pension work, make and keep on file

free of charge, copies of all papers, and

have a certificate of my notarial char-

acter on file in the pension office.

No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

Three houses and lots and one vacant lot, very

cheap, on West Tremont street.

5 1/2 acres of land well improved, in 4th ward

Massillon. This farm, well improved, good

bar, house and out-buildings, has about 13 acres

of timber. Terms easy.

A cheap home, consisting of a house and one

acre of ground, near the old Earl mill.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

ENGLISH HATS FOR OUTDOOR SPORTS AND FOR TRAVELING.

Reception and Dinner Gowns—Full Dress Toilets Worn in New York—Stylish French Fashions Designed for Boys and Girls.

The costume with jacket bodice for girls of 6 to 8 years of age, here illustrated, has fronts cut in one piece with the pocket flaps. It opens like a jacket over a full waistcoat, the lining of which is 11-12 inches long, while the skirt part, gathered 2 inches high at the neck, is 17-18 long and 14-12 inches wide. A box pleat 1-2 inches wide is laid in front to serve as a foundation for the buttons closing the waistcoat. The turndown collar cut in one with the revers is 2-3 inches deep at the back. The standup collar is 2-4 inches high. The skirt, which is 11 inches long and 2 yards 2 inches wide, is 1-1/2 in box pleats 2 inches wide and unbordered in fancy stitches like the cuffs and plait on the waistcoat. The stuff used is 12 inches wide and is tied in a bow at the back.



COSTUME FOR GIRL—SUIT FOR BOY.
The model suit for boys of 10 or 12 years of age, shown in the same cut, is of fine twilled blue cloth, trimmed with an anchor embroidered in blue and blue buttons. The trousers closed in front are buttoned on to braces; the inner leg seam is made the whole length, the outer one only down as far as the knee, and buttoned from here. A piece of elastic is run into the lower hem of the blouse, lined with cloth to draw it in at the waist. The chemise, made of white cloth, is caught into the shoulder seam, set under the front on the left side and hooked under the same on the right side. From under the sailor collar, set into the neck opening, appear two ends of cloth, each 1-2 inches in width and 3-4 inches long, which are tied in a sailor's knot.

Full Dress Toilets.

Demi-trained suits are in favor in New York this winter for afternoon reception dresses and dinner gowns. The fronts are made in Directoire style, flat from belt to foot, without hip drapery, and are laid in irregular plaits, that in the middle being broader than all the others. A broad trimming crosses the foot, and may consist of a ruche or pink flounces, but is more often a crocheted border woven in the three breadths of the front and sides, or else it is of very rich lace or passementerie placed flat, with its scalloped or pointed edge turned upward. Figured fabrics, either broad or striped, are very fashionable for the full straight breadths of the demi-train. The corsage is cut with a V point in the back of the neck, and round in U shape in front. The sleeves are slightly longer on the newest dresses of brocade or faille or velvet, and may consist of a soft long puff, or else they are plain to the elbows, and a Watteau frill falling toward the hand is added of lace or of lisse, made wider below the arm and quite short inside the elbow.

Gowns of tulle in quaint colors are worn at the balls, and are much trimmed with flowers, or else with ornaments of silver or gilt in form of leaves and vines. The skirts are made the correct dancing length, just resting on the floor. In some of these gowns the skirt is laid in wide plaits from belt to foot; in others the back breadths hang straight and full.—Harper's Bazar.

Lingerie for Tailor Gowns.

It is the correct style to wear plain linen, or fancy cambric collars and cuffs, with all the tailor made dresses and gowns of similar kinds. Nothing looks more incongruous with cloth, or materials of that class, than lace or frills of transparent materials at the throat and wrists. The lessening of the throat of the upright collars, too, is a considerable help to the introduction of pretty little collars of embroidery and lace, while with dresses of velvet and other rich materials, large collars and deep cuffs, of rich embroideries or valuable laces, are being worn by several leaders of society.

English Styles in Hats.

English hats, like Parisian bonnets, have many admirers, and our readers will doubtless welcome the models illustrated in the cut, for these give three entirely different fashions.



ENGLISH STYLES.

The hat at the top of the illustration represents a beaver felt, which is again popular. These beaver hats are not fully appreciated on account of their exceedingly light weight, but are essentially a winter headpiece, and therefore in keeping with midwinter weather. The seal turban with feather trimming at one side, is quite a new shape and affords an admirable hat for Jockey sports as well as for wearing with a seal garment on the promenade. The third model is a soft felt traveling hat with a trimming of waterproof silk galoon. This hat is ventilated by small apertures under the garbure. It need hardly be told that it is one of the most comfortable headpieces for the purpose designed.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

The Nervousness of Women—First Symptoms of Infectious Diseases.

An eminent German hygienist has declared that the nervousness of women is generally owing to two defects—anaemia, caused by the silly notion that a hearty appetite is unfeminine, and fresh air starvation, accompanied by a lack of exercise. To their fondness for fresh air, their open windows at night, and their constant exercise, he attributes the greater beauty of the English women. "The beauty of the German women," he says, "lies in their face, with its changing and amiable expression. The beauty of the English lies in the whole body and in their healthy German women," he adds, "are martyrs to an unnatural state of civilization, and if they would only imitate the English, hysteria would diminish in frequency."

Care of the Hair.

To promote the growth of the hair and check its falling out, sage tea is not only a time honored remedy, but an excellent one. Where it fails, it is usually from want of perseverance in its use. Ammonia and borax are commonly recommended nowadays for cleansing the scalp. Ammonia is a good stimulant, and a little of it may be used in the water for washing the head, but too much will make the hair dry and brittle, injure its color and inflame the scalp. The action of borax is more mild, but it, too, should be sparingly used. Neither should the hair be washed any oftener than is absolutely necessary for purposes of cleanliness. Frequent washing removes the natural oil from the hair, rendering it harsh, brittle, and increasing the tendency to split. Yolk of egg beaten in a little water is a good cleanser for the scalp. After washing the hair runs it clean, then wipe as dry as possible with towels, and dry it by the fire. Never attempt to comb or brush it while still damp; wait till it has dried perfectly. Neither go out of doors or to bed with damp hair if you do not wish to take cold.

How Infectious Disease Begins.

Measles begin as a cold, with running at the eyes and nose, and the rash is in dark red spots, first seen on the face and forehead. Scarlet fever commences with a sore throat, and the rash appears as a general redness of the skin and shows itself about the neck and chest. Diphtheria begins with marked weakness; and the inflammation in the back part of the mouth soon has a peculiar smell, as of putrid meat. Youth's Companion, which enumerates the above symptoms, advises that in no case should either of these diseases be trusted to home treatment. While the physician looks after the cure of the patient, the friends should actively co-operate in preventing the spread of the disease, not only in the whole matter of disinfection, but in completely isolating the child until the possibility of communicating the infection is over.

Bed Slippers.

No person should run about sleeping rooms or into halls from bed in bare feet. Air currents are constantly in motion near the floor, and circulation is more easily retarded in feet and legs than near the heart. For one who is liable to be called up frequently, as in case of illness, it is therefore a good plan to have a warm pair of slippers always close to the bed, that may be slipped on quickly before one's feet touch the floor; made loose enough to be kicked off when climbing into bed again.

Remedy for Wakefulness.

Rise early, exercise freely in the open air, and do not sleep in the day time. Eat light suppers, and retire at a regular hour. Sponging the body with tepid water and rub briskly with a coarse towel. Winter night clothes should be made of flannel, sufficiently long to cover the feet and prevent contact with cold sheets. Do not give a child paregoric or soothing syrups for sleeplessness or fretfulness.

Laugh and Enjoy Good Digestion.

"Laughter," says Hufeland, "is one of the greatest aids to digestion. Endeavor to have cheerful, merry companions at your meals. What nourishment one receives amid mirth and jollity will certainly produce good and light blood."

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

The Much Disputed Question of Chaperons for American Girls.

A girl's mother is her natural chaperon, and should be always with her on her entrance into society, says Mrs. Sherwood. But there are many American girls who have no "start in life," no introduction, no social surrounding; yet such a girl may marry and become the wife of a senator or a president, when the questions of etiquette and precedence will occupy much of her attention. Shall such a young girl refuse the attentions of a young man because no chaperon is forthcoming? It is an embarrassing question. We can truly say that while a young girl has the protecting influence of her own brave young world, "A thousand livered angels lackey her."

If she is a young school mistress, artist or musician, shop girl or dressmaker, if she respects herself, all the world will respect her. She is self consecrated, a Joan of Arc. It is a noble, a beautiful trait of our American life, the respect paid to women. We have nothing to say to such a girl if she is motherless and friendless but to advise her to choose some young girl friend, that both may go together when they seek a mutual outing.

But if a girl enters the world of fashion she must accept its laws and limitations. They are inexorable, and she must accept them if she would succeed. American women generally possess a strong sense of propriety. They have a truly healthy love for virtue, an absence of morbid suspicion of wrong, an American men have a natural love of law and order and a propensity to obey the law. Let us hope that it is the natural outcome of a young republic and owing to the exceptionally respectful and chivalrous nature of American men, that an American woman is safe anywhere. Bret Harte and all the playwrights have treated us to the spectacle of the sight of one young school mistress who charmed a whole colony of wild miners into submission and clean linen.

Children's Etiquette.

In the best social circles children are no longer trained to the use of sir and madam, or ma'am, toward parents and relatives. "Yes, mamma," and "No, papa," "No, aunt," "Yes, uncle," and the like, replace what was once the only respectful formula. Indeed, one authority affirms that "sir" should be by everybody used sparingly and toward superiors only, and that "ma'am" is a word to be entirely discarded. It is, however, customary, if the questioner is an older person, to respond, "No, sir," "No, ma'am," and the like; if an equal in age or position, simply "No" and "Yes."

Afternoon Visits.

It is not necessary to write either an acceptance or regret to an invitation to an afternoon tea. You must either go to the tea or send your card at the hour designated.

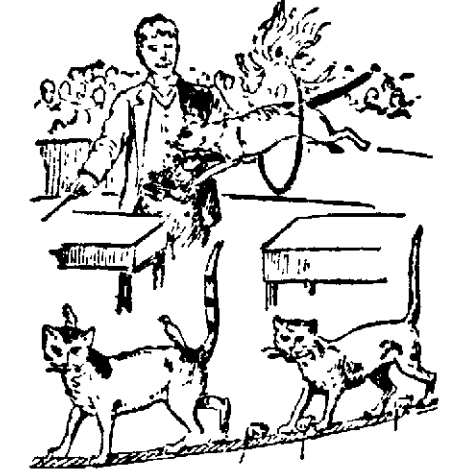
Gray in every shade is considered in Paris just now the most stylish of all colors.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

STORY OF THE FARMER AND THE GEESSE FOR LITTLE PEOPLE.

Legends and Superstitions About the Man in the Moon—The Sad Tale of Being "Too Late"—Trained Cats and Their Wonderful Feats.

The natural acrobatic power of cats is practically unlimited, and the flexibility of their limbs astounding. The playful antics of kittens are a never failing source of delight to lovers and observers of animals. They have amused men like Frederick the Great, Voltaire, and Franklin, and the most serious mind may find relaxation by watching a kitten at play.



PERFORMING CATS.

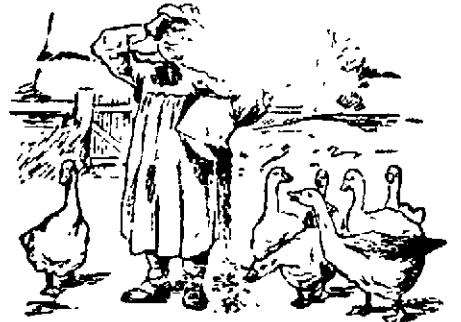
Our cut demonstrates the well-known fact that with skill and patience the docility as well as agility of cats can be developed to a remarkable degree. The tight rope performance shown in the illustration took place not long ago in a Paris cat show. The cats walked across the rope, carrying their natural prey of mice and birds on their heads and backs, as well as carefully stepping over these objects on their way, not once offering to hurt or even touch them. It ought to be explained that the white mice used on this occasion, as well as the little canaries, had been previously trained to sit quite still during the performance.

The third cat in the illustration shows acquired courage in a usually timid animal. The trainer holds a wire hoop with burning tow wrapped around it. At a given signal the cat, true to her training, takes a short run and jumps boldly through the blazing circle.

The domestic cat has always been credited with a large share of intelligence, but there is perhaps no animal which so soon loses its cultivation. Neglect of proper feeding or attention will often cause them to depend on their own resources, and the taming of some wild and living food will tempt them to seek it again, to leave their civilized home and return apparently to a state completely wild.

A Story for Very Young Readers.

The following amusing story for very little folks appeared not long ago in St. Nicholas: One day a foolish farmer started to take a bag of corn to the mill. As he had strong arms he held the bag so very tightly that he burst a big hole in one corner of the bag, and the corn began to spill out. It spilled out slowly all the way to the mill, but the man did not see it, and he was very puzzled.



THE FOOLISH FARMER AND THE GEESSE.

"My bag grows very light," he said, "and why do so many geese follow me? They rackie for me to give them some of my corn, but I can't spare any. Geese are the foolishest things I ever did see. Heigh, ho! It's a long way to the mill."

The Man in the Moon.

Many superstitions have been connected one time and another with the man in the moon. A well known German story tells about the man who cut sticks on the Sabbath and was caught up in the moon, fagots and all, and there stands to this day. A Dutch household myth accused the man in the moon of stealing cabbages on Christmas eve. The neighbors caught him just as he was walking off with a good supply, and they "wished" him up in the moon. He stands there to this day, bearing his load of cabbages.

Northern mythology tells about a giant who inhabits the moon, and is supposed to cause the ebb and flow of the tide. When he stoops the water flows, and when he stands erect the water subsides again.

In Africa the man in the moon is supposed to have incurred the wrath of the sun, and is in punishment carved by the knife, that is, by the rays of the latter. This continues until the whole of the moon is cut away and only a little piece left. The moon implores the sun to have pity on him, and leave this morsel for his children. The sun grants his request, and the moon grows from the little piece until at last it is a full moon. Then the sun begins carving again.

Wild Ducks, Geese and Swans.

Wild ducks, geese and swans are excellent flyers as well as swimmers, and they can be recognized at a distance by their wedge shaped flocks. In reality these birds fly in two lines, which come together in front and gradually separate toward the tail of the flock, so that the general appearance of the company has the shape of a wedge. The leader flies at the point where the two lines meet, and when he becomes weary he leaves his post to his next neighbor, and falls back to the tail of one of the two lines; but meanwhile, during this change of leaders, the flock keeps in perfect order. In these migrations the birds fly thousands of miles, and they build their nests in summer among the lakes and marshes of cold northern countries.

A Conundrum Answered.

Why will the emblem of the United States outlive those of England, France, Scotland and Ireland?

Answer—Because there may fade, the hilly droop, the thistle wither and the shamrock die, but the stars are eternal.

Time Enough.

Two little squirrels out in the tree; One gathered nuts, the other had none; "Time enough yet," his constant refrain, "Summer is only just on the wane."

When an child, with father's face; He roused him at last, but he roused him too late; Down fell the snow from the pitiless cloud And gave little squirrel a spotless white shroud.

Reindeer gloves are the latest novelty in their line. They look like thick woolen leather, of an almost color, and are said to be very durable.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

The "Blue Laws" of Connecticut—What the Yankees Should Not Do.

What are now known as the "Blue Laws" were a series of enactments made by the Puritan settlers of the "Dominion of New Haven," in Connecticut. They were known as the "Blue Laws" because they were printed on blue paper. Some of them were very foolish. A few of them are here given: "No man shall be a freeman or have a vote unless he is converted and a member of one of the churches allowed in the dominion." "No food or lodging shall be given to a heretic." "No one shall cross a river on the Sabbath except authorized clergymen." "No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep houses, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day." "No one shall kiss his or her children on the Sabbath or feasting days." "Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver or have lace above one shilling per yard shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the selectman shall tax the estate £300." "No one shall eat mince pies, dance, play cards or play any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet or Jewshorn." "No gospel minister shall join people in marriage. The magistrate may join them, as he may do it with less scandal to Christ's church." The authenticity of these laws is not established.

Primary and Secondary Colors.

Sir Isaac Newton concluded from his experiments that the primary colors were seven, viz., red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet, and that all other shades of color arise from the admixture of these different proportions. Professor Maxwell, on the other hand, concedes only three primary colors—red, green and blue—while Brewster claims the three to be red, yellow and blue; and more recent investigations make the simple or primary colors red, green and violet. When combined in two these produce the colors termed secondary—thus blue and red make purple or violet; yellow and red, orange; blue and yellow, green. The grays and browns are compounds of all three of the primary colors.

A Singular French Almanac.

The Liegeois is one of the most famous almanacs in the world. It is published at Liege, where the first edition was issued in 1630, and is distinctively the almanac of the peasants and others who cannot read. Its instructions are followed by means of certain symbols in connection with certain dates. Thus a pair of scissors indicates the proper time for cutting the hair. A vial denotes the right season for medicine in liquid form, a pill box the season thought best to take pills. The almanac is purchased by many as a book of advice, dates being regarded by them as of secondary importance.

Cost of War in America.

The revolutionary war cost the United States \$133,193,703. The colonies furnished, from 1775 to 1783, 335,004 troops. The war of 1812 cost the United States \$107,159,093. The number of troops engaged is estimated at 171,622.

The Mexican war cost the United States \$100,000,000. The number of troops engaged was 101,382.

The war between the states cost the United States \$6,153,739,000. The number of Federal troops was 4,550,132.

Great Volcanoes.

As to which is the greatest volcano we suppose that the honors would be between Vesuvius, Hecla and Aetna. This contention has, however, in Consequa a volcano not to be overlooked. We are told of it that in 1835 it had an eruption of three days, during which the light of the sun was obscured over half of Central America, and more than 40,000 square miles were covered with dust, ashes and lava. Altogether in the world there are something over 200 volcanoes.

A Remarkable Prodigy.

Christian Henry Heineken is the name of a prodigy, who, it is alleged, when 1 year old, knew the chief events of the Pentateuch, at 15 months knew the history of the Old Testament, at 14 months that of the New Testament, at 2 years and 6 months could answer any ordinary question in geography or history, and at 8 years of age was acquainted with French and Latin as well as his native German. This boy's life was written by Shoenich. Heineken died when 5 years of age.

Loadstone.

Loadstone is a mineral consisting of a mixture of peroxide of iron and protoxide of iron. It is found in nature, sometimes occurring in grains, as iron sand in trap rocks, sometimes in beds in primitive rocks, as in Scandinavia, where it is a valuable ore of iron. Its attractive power was known to the Greeks in Homer's time, B.C. 902, and probably to the Chinese fifty years earlier.

Platonic Friendship.

Platonic friendship is the innocent friendship of opposite sexes and wholly divested of passion, and based on moral or intellectual affinities. The expression originated in the view of Plato, who held that the common sexual affection of the race was only a subordinate form of that perfect and ideal love of truth which the soul should cultivate.

John Doe and Richard Roe.

Richard Roe is a fictional cognomen used in legal actions for judgment or other cases where the true name of the party is unknown. It is usually coupled with the name of John Doe, another fictional cognomen allowed by the common law to stand for the true name of the party to be apprehended or upon whom process is to be served.

Paper Made Smooth.

A sizing of a thin solution of gelatine, made from the shreds and parings of animal skins, is used on writing paper. It fills up the interstices between the fibers of the writing paper and prevents the spreading of the writing fluid. The strength of the paper is also increased by the process of "sizing."

A Brief Administration.

What is known in English history as the "short lived" administration was the ministry which William Poulteney, Earl of Bath, undertook to form Feb. 10, 1746, and whose term of office closed in two days.

Cyclone.

The word cyclone was proposed by a Mr. Fiddington, of England, to designate a wind which blows in a circuit, or a wind describing a spiral by its progression while turning. Cyclone has now become the accepted term for a whirlwind.

Dry Wine.

When all the sugar contained in the wine is broken up into alcohol and carbonic acid gas a wine is spoken of as dry, that is not sweet. These are commercial terms.

Spinning Goddesses.

The origin of spinning, weaving and dyeing is ascribed by the Egyptians to Isis, by the Greeks to Minerva and by the Persians to the wife of Manco Copan.

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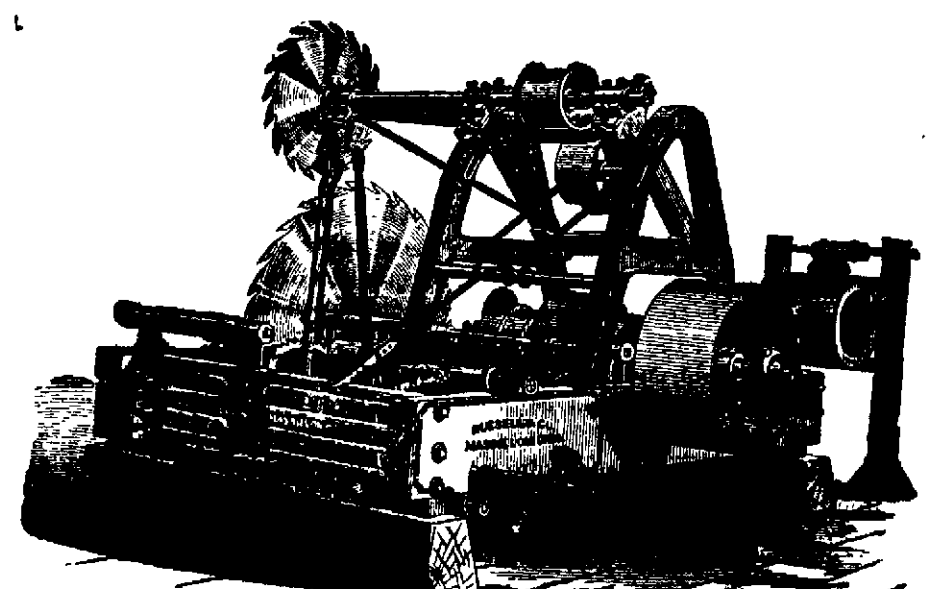
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FARM AND GARDEN.

A DEVICE FOR BREAKING A HORSE
PULLING AT THE HALTER.

Comparative Value of Corn, Cornmeal and Oatmeal for Pigs—Causes of and Remedies for Feather Eating Hens. Remedies for Husking Corn.

For husking corn under shelter or in the open field, a husking bench is a great convenience. In the accompanying cuts are shown two styles of husking benches that were recommended and illustrated a short time ago by Country Gentleman.

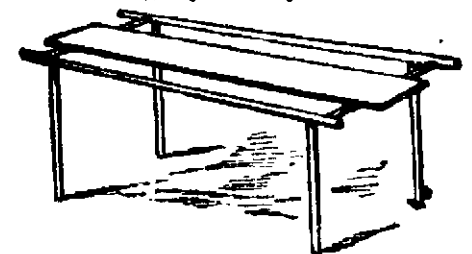


FIG. 1—HUSKING BENCH.

The bench shown in the first cut requires no description. Any one can make one like it, without other guide than the figure here shown. To use it, tip it down against the shock, grasp the top of the shock and tip it back with its load.

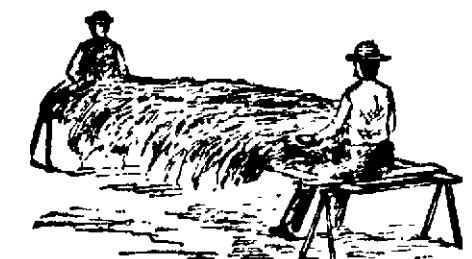


FIG. 2—HUSKING BENCH.

Fig. 2 shows another form of husking bench. It is made by using two small benches connected by two pieces of wood two by three inches and ten or twelve feet long, with cross boards for seats. The shock is thrown on the bench between the huskers. When enough stalks are husked for a bundle, they are bound, without the husker leaving his seat, and thrown to one side. The seats have cleats on the lower side to prevent dropping. They are most convenient when about twenty-seven inches high. By the use of this bench, either in field or under shelter, we find that a man will husk one-fourth more than in the ordinary way.

Growing Lettuce in Cold Weather.

There are four ways of growing lettuce for market in cold weather—in the green house, where steam or hot water is used; by steam heat under dirt in beds; by steam or water over the lettuce beds, and in the old way by manure heat. This last and easiest way is described by a correspondent of American Gardener. He uses one cord (128 cubic feet) of manure, to fill under eight or ten sashes; one foot in depth of manure in this latitude, under eight inches of dirt with six inches of space between glass and soil is about right. The sides of the beds on which the glass rests should be of two inch plank well nailed to posts or joists made tight to keep out cold, well protected on the outside with oil. If sunk almost to the level of the ground, frost is kept out better. The beds need to be sheltered by buildings or a high fence. Sash should be 3x6 feet and two inches thick, made from pine and have two coats of white paint. Glaze with 6x8 glass, double thick, leaded, tacked and putted on the outside with oil and whitening putty. The correspondent referred to uses solid shutters of pine boards to cover sash with in place of mats and likes them better. For heating, horse manure is employed. The plan for setting, he obtains by sowing a small bed in December. One ounce of seed under two sashes gives plants enough for thirty sashes or more. The plants in time of setting should have four to six leaves and be set six to eight inches apart.

Experiments in Feeding Pigs.

On the agricultural grounds of the Illinois university, a number of experiments have been made in feeding pigs. One series of experiments were made to determine the comparative value of cornmeal and oatmeal. Two lots of hogs were fed. Lot 1 ate during the period of five weeks, 408.25 pounds of cornmeal, costing \$2.23, and 498.25 pounds of ground oats, costing \$3.35, making a total cost of food of \$5.63. The increase made was 145.5 pounds, which makes the cost of food per 100 pounds of increase \$3.90.

The increase produced by cornmeal cost \$2.58, and by shelled corn \$3.30 per 100 pounds. It thus cost \$1.82 more per 100 pounds of increase with the mixed food than with corn meal, and \$1.60 more than with shelled corn.

Another experiment made was one in feeding corn in the ear, shelled, and ground into meal. Conclusions arrived at from results gained were that: Looked at from all sides, when fed dry, whole corn produces better results than cornmeal. Where the difference is simply due to the cost of grinding the corn, the difference in the cost of producing 100 pounds of increase at the low price of twenty-eight cents per bushel for corn, will be twenty-five cents or more, an item worthy the attention of any hog raiser.

Feather Eating Hens.

Feather eating among poultry appears to be a habit acquired rather than the effects of disease, and no one has appeared with a specific for its cure. The experience of many growers, however, seems to point to the fact that the inciting cause may be traced to idleness, too close confinement and a deprivation of exercise, together with a want of green food, worms and insects, and possibly some articles not usually given in their food which are necessary for their contentment when they are not allowed to forage at large for themselves. Charcoal powdered or ground fine and mixed with rott food has been found useful in more than one instance, and a small lump of lime in their drinking water is advised, also the hanging up of a cabbage or piece of meat where they can pick at it, and where the habit has been confirmed in a few it will be best to separate them from the flock. When a hen eats her eggs it is best to kill her before she teaches the trick to others, and for a preventive make the nests in dark places and feed plenty of lime, broken bones and oyster shells to make hard shelled eggs; besides, remember never to throw out egg shells in large pieces where the hens can get them, as it tends to teach them the habit.

Pyrethrum for Cabbage Worms.

In his report on entomology to the Ohio Horticultural society, Professor Alwood states that many remedies were employed on two species of cabbage worms, consist-

ing of alum water of different degrees of strength, tansy water, tomato water, benzine, coal oil emulsions of different strengths, Hammond's slug shot, Cayenne pepper, half a dozen remedies from England, several preparations of tobacco soap and pyrethrum.

None proved of any value except the tobacco soap and pyrethrum. The tobacco soap prepared with potash were quite efficient, the value of which was ascribed to the potash.

Pyrethrum is recommended as the best remedy, being perfectly safe, easy of application, and more deadly on the worms than any remedy used. Powder of good quality, mixed with three times its bulk of flour, was found perfectly effective, applied with a dusting bellows. One pound, costing fifty cents, was enough to cover an acre if properly handled.

Grasses and Clover.

When the dry season began to tell on an improved pasture at the Guelph, Ontario, agricultural grounds, Professor Brown, at this critical time, made the following observations on the appearance of the grasses and clover that composed the pasture:

Meadow fescue, most plentiful of any; alsike clover, a large quantity; Canada blue, considerable quantity; white clover, medium in quantity, mostly, a good average; red top, good; red clover, a small quantity; Italian rye, very little; fall oats, very little; perennial rye, none.

The pasture composed of the above grasses and clover furnished ample grazing, until the snow came, for seven head of sheep per acre. Such pasture, it has been demonstrated by Professor Brown, produces milk, beef and mutton in quantities three times as great as the present average of the province of Ontario.

Remedies For Hog Cholera.

A number of South Carolina planters are claiming that soda is a sure cure for hog cholera. One says that by the use of soda (bicarbonate) alone, as soon as the first symptoms of the disease were noticed, he checked it. Another used soda and salt together, mixed in moderate quantity with the food.

An old Kentucky breeder of swine places salt first in importance as a preventive of cholera, and believes that salt, of all substances, is the best promoter of digestion as well as an antidote against worms. This breeder has adopted the plan of salting all his animals in water tight troughs, keeping a supply of salt on hand continually. He also feeds some charcoal with the salt to swine that are closely penned, and gives ashes occasionally under all conditions.

Laying Tile Drains.

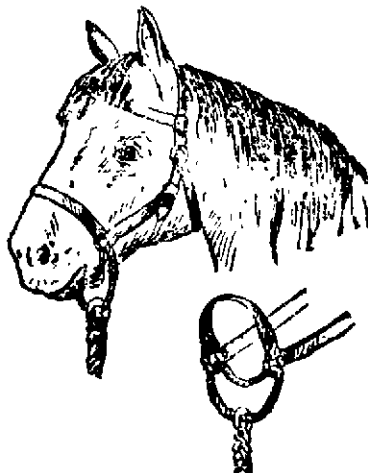
At the annual meeting of the Indiana State Tile association, numbered with other pertinent statements made, were those of a member from Fort Wayne on the way to lay tile in ditches. He advocated the employment of an engineer to lay off the work and letting the farmer put in the tile at his leisure. A member from Westerville advised that the ditches be dug about three feet deep, sloping from the top to the bottom. Long handled tools were recommended and workmen advised not to stand in the bottom of the ditch, but to lift in the tile with books and place carefully in line. He also advised in laying a drain that one should begin at the mouth and work back to the head.

The Kicking Cow.

Take a half inch or three-eighths rope, double it, pass it around the body of the cow forward of the udder bringing the ends through the loop, draw tight and make fast with a slip knot, and the cow will not kick, says a friend of Mr. Coburn's Indicator, because she can't arch her back. A cow does not kick unless she gets her back up.

Breaking a Horse From Pulling.

Horses properly handled when young give little or no trouble in the halter when grown. But as this is not always done, measures have been adopted to break horses that pull at a halter, some of which are both ingenious and simple.



PULLING AT A HALTER.

In the cut is illustrated a device, said by The Indiana Farmer to be very effective. The authority in question describes it as consisting of an ordinary ring halter, with two side rings, connected by a strong flexible cord. Whenever the horse pulls the inner part of the cord is drawn forcibly against his jaw, and the effect is a severe punishment than he is willing to endure.

Items of General Interest.

The council of Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y., recently recommended that the \$15,000 appropriated by congress for an agricultural experiment station should be divided into two parts—\$10,250 for salaries and \$4,750 for supplies.

Cows fed with meal mixed with straw and moistened, says Professor Arnold, give more milk and considerably richer than when fed on the best hay alone.

The belief is general that high prices will naturally stimulate the planting of more onions next year in districts where they are not largely grown.

Recent tests appear to confirm the theory that planting whole potatoes is followed by the largest crops.

E. Williams, secretary of the New Jersey Horticultural society, has proved to his satisfaction that bagging grapes prevents rot, provided no rot is on the clusters when bagged.

Farmers in all localities where there are long winters are more and more favoring silos and ensilage.

Potatoes have been coming to this country of late in large quantities; they are of the magnum and bonum variety, and are of good quality.

Advisers are gloomy from the hop growing region of New York and other states; sales are slow, with low prices.

Bradstreet's estimate the cotton crop at 25,000 bales less than last year.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

THE INGENIOUS PUZZLE OF THE
HEART AND ARROW.

Information Regarding the Speed of Ocean Steamers—A Famous Patent Declared Invalid—Flowing Gas Wells in the Town of Fort Scott, Kan.

The town of Fort Scott, Kan., appears to be in the enjoyment of special blessings, natural and artificial. The government sugar works are located there, and during the late sorghum cane harvest 16,500 pounds of mercantile sugar was daily manufactured, and the success of the sorghum sugar industry established.



GROUP OF GAS WELLS.

One of the natural resources of the town are the gas wells, about which The Kansas Tribune relates the following particulars: "There are now some twelve wells, from which uncounted millions of cubic feet are daily flowing. At night they glow like gigantic torches, with flames twenty feet or more in height, which illuminate the surrounding country. Pipes have been laid through the town, supplying light and fuel to everybody at a cost of almost nothing. Various manufacturing industries are beginning to locate at Fort Scott, and others are coming in. The future prosperity of the place seems to be well settled."

Speed of Atlantic Steamers.

The returns, which have recently been issued by Nich. M. Bell, superintendent of foreign mails in the postoffice at Washington, give some information regarding the speed of Atlantic steamers. These give the time occupied in the conveying of mails during the twelve months from New York to London. The Cunard liner Umbria heads the list with an average time of 157.5 hours, while the Wisconsin, of the Guion line, which stands at the foot, requires 258.1 hours to perform the one passage, being a difference of very nearly three days. Second on the list is the Umbria's sister ship, the Etruria, with 188 hours. Next comes the North German Lloyd steamer Trave, with an average of 199.3 hours, and the Anchor liner City of Rome, with 204.4 hours, while the Alaska, of the Guion line, and the Aher, of the North German Lloyds, compete very closely for the fifth place with times of 205.3 and 205.7 respectively. Then we have a considerable number of North German liners with approximately equal times, the average of which is very nearly the time taken by the Cunard liner Auranra. Then follows the Servia, of the Cunard line, with 211.2 hours, and then the White Star liners put in an appearance—the Britannia, with the time of 219.8 hours; the Germania, 225 hours; the Adriatic, 230 hours; the Republic, 235 hours; and the Celtic, 236 hours. The best of the Hamburg-American line takes 240.7 hours, while almost at the bottom stand the Human liners, the quickest of which, the City of Chicago, takes 241.6 hours; and the slowest, the City of Chester, requires 256.8 hours.

Fat as a Food.

The late Professor Huxley Bennett is quoted as saying that the great cause of the prevalence of pulmonary pythias was the scarcity of good butter and the abundance of pastry cooks. A writer in Medical Reporter affirms that the butter supply has always been inadequate. He says: "The wise folk calling themselves reformers, who a few years ago went about lecturing upon the injurious nature of fat as a food, did a great deal of harm in exciting a prejudice against fat ham, bacon, pickled pork, and other forms of wholesome fats."

The Barbed Wire Patent Invalid.

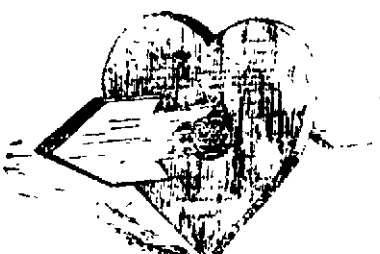
This famous patent has at last been declared invalid in circuit court proceedings. The rights were founded on the Ghaden patent, dated Nov. 21, 1874. Hitterto it has been with no legal reverses, though numerous attempts have been made to overturn it. The latest decision, rendered by Judge Shuras, in Iowa, declares it void for want of novelty.

A New Petroleum Spring.

At Balakhan, near Baku, Russia, a new petroleum spring, which rose 150 yards, flooded the country, impregnating everything. Nobody ventures to light a fire for fear the town will go off like fireworks.

An Ingenious Puzzle.

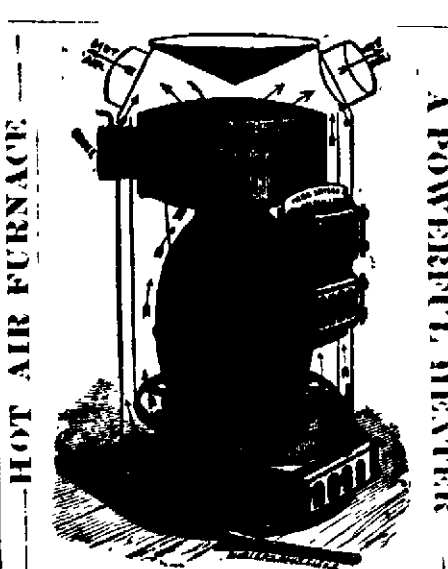
The cut here given shows a single perforated piece of wood having the form of a conventional heart, and in the perforation is inserted an arrow, also formed of a single piece of wood, the barb and head being much larger than the perforation in which the shank of the arrow is received. The heart is made of one kind of wood and the arrow of another. The question is, How did the arrow get into the heart?



A NOVEL PUZZLE.

Scientific American, in which the illustration originally appeared, explains the apparent impossibility. The heart is of black walnut and the arrow is of bass wood. Bass wood, as all may not know, can be enormously compressed, after which it may be steamed and expanded to its original volume. This peculiar property is the key to the secret, one end of the arrow was thus compressed, and in its compressed state was passed through the aperture of the heart, after which it was expanded. Advantage has been taken of this principle in the manufacture of certain kinds of moltings. The portions of the wood to be left in relief are first compressed or pushed down by suitable dies below the general level of the board, then the board is placed down to a level surface, and afterward steamed. The compressed portions of the board are expanded by the steam, so that they stand out in relief.

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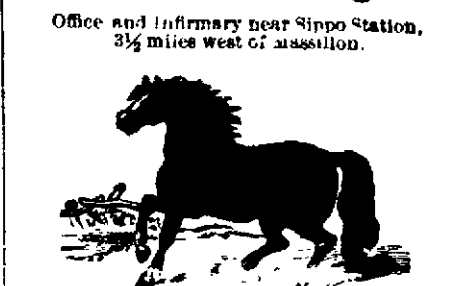
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